WANTED—A partner with [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]

WANTED—A Porter in a Jewelry Store [illegible]

WANTED—Situations for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished Room with board, for a gentleman and wife [illegible]

WANTED—Oil Barrels. We will pay the highest price for [illegible] Carbon Oil Barrels. ARMSTRONG & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—By a dress maker, board in a respectable family [illegible]

WANTED—A competent woman to take care of an infant. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man [illegible] Book-Keeper or Salesman. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Engineer by a young man of considerable experience. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Two Bell Boys for a Hotel. Apply at Mrs. BALKAM'S Intelligence Office, [illegible]

WANTED—Cottage House—The subscriber having a small family would like to rent a neat Cottage House pleasantly located. [illegible]

WANTED—Insurance Canvassers. [illegible]

WANTED—Horses to board at [illegible] State street. [illegible] DANIEL J. WEBB. [illegible]

WANTED—Buyers for about [illegible]

WANTED—For $3,000 in Greenbacks a house and lot. [illegible]

WANTED—By an experienced lady, a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of an infant. Apply at [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A first-class Brass Moulder. Good wages and constant employment. Apply at Brass Foundry [illegible]

WANTED—A reliable German or Norwegian girl to cook, wash and iron. [illegible]

WANTED—A House and Lot on the South side, east of Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—A permanent situation as Assistant Book-keeper or Copyist by a young Lady. [illegible]

WANTED—Six first class Moulders at the VULCAN IRON WORKS, corner Clinton and Fulton streets. HALL, ATKINS & CO.

WANTED—A likeness of which can be truly said: How life-like this picture, [illegible]

WANTED—A good house with all modern improvements for a small family. [illegible] Apply at 108 Lake street.

WANTED—An active business man with a capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for a farm in Northern Indiana, [illegible]

WANTED—Boiler Makers—Three good workmen on Portable and Stationary Engine Boilers. [illegible]

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply to DR. E. L. HOLMES, [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Cook, Washer and Ironer. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper by a middle aged woman. [illegible]

WANTED—500 laborers to work on the [illegible] Railway, [illegible]

WANTED—First class Actors [illegible]

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork Barrels, to be delivered at our Packing House by the first day of October next. [illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, [illegible] JAMES W. CLARK, Government Agent.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of good Farming Lands in Cook, Livingston, Iroquois, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A gentleman residing East, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm, 40 acres, 1 1-2 miles from [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms. Fifteen [illegible]

FOR SALE—For $4,000 in greenbacks, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm for sale at a bargain. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, may be found at [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A few [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Genteel Boarding [illegible]

BOARDING.—A desirable [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two pleasant [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Grant has swung forward to another round of his ladder. He has abandoned White House as a base, and has taken up the line of the York River railroad, and placing it in danger to be used elsewhere. As [illegible] army, it has doubtless ere this commenced a new and grand scale of operations, with the James River, the carrying out and the success of Gen. Grant's plan, as the side on which alone Richmond can be put on a siege basis, or to use a more common phrase, [illegible] only profitable "investment" that can be made of the rebel capital. On this base Grant can cut off and hold the rebel communications with the South, and in conjunction with the now more formidable operations of Gen. Hunter on the west, can [illegible] make the rebel occupancy of their [illegible] and famished den very uncomfortable. All is going on well.

All is going on well. Remember how [illegible] footed were the days and weeks during which we all of us watched the siege of Vicksburg. We waited until it almost grew [illegible] the certainty that the attempt was a failure, and then came success. Give [illegible] time.

Neither Government nor the people should waste time by sitting down and waiting for [illegible] news. This is an important summer. [illegible] should not be wasted. Under an adequate conscription law we should as soon as possible fill up to the maximum every [illegible] in the field. In the event of success at Richmond we shall need men—fresh troops—to carry forward our successes. In the event of a failure we shall need them for defense. So that in either contingency of offensive or defensive operations we shall need more men before midsummer, and our [illegible] cause must suffer and be imperilled if they are not forthcoming.

Morgan's raid in Kentucky assumes a magnitude for which we were not unprepared. We have already, in previous references, suggested the readiness with which the rebel leader could mass the roving bands at some preconcerted rendezvous, and thus be found to have advanced a considerable force into close proximity to the destined point of attack. This he seems to have done, and so strong were the rebels at Cynthiana, the position of which to Cincinnati will be noted on the small map we give elsewhere, that he has defeated the Union Gen. Hobson, and taken 1,500 men prisoners, mostly Ohio one Hundred Days' Troops, who were raw and wholly untrained. We prefer to await further news before according to Gen. Burbridge, on the authority elsewhere given, any victory compensating for our galling reverse. The most persistent attacks of the rebels appears to be making on Frankfort, which is in a state of close siege, but strongly defended. The prize the rebels covet is the State arsenal with the arms [illegible] stored in large amount. Morgan will probably derive nothing more than the most fleeting advantage from his raid, for by this time a heavy Union force is on his track, too heavy for him to stand against.

A letter from a member of Col. McChesney's Chicago regiment of one hundred day troops (134th Ill.) dated at Columbus Ky., Wednesday, June 8th, reports the command in good spirits and good condition, temporarily occupying a large wooden barrack building. They had plenty of good rations. Shelter [illegible] had been issued to them, and their impression was that they were soon to leave for another scene of operations.

We give this morning, per arrival from the lower Mississippi, a detailed and interesting account of Gen. Smith's dealings with the rebel Marmaduke, and his little game at blockading the Mississippi. The guerillas had to insure success, will be forced to seek some more favorable point for future operations than that he has just been ousted from by the Union forces.

The House passed Saturday night at a dead-lock over the Dacotah contested election, and concluded the matter by giving the seat to Mr. Todd, unseating Wm. Jayne.

From the South Atlantic coast the news is very cheering. A reconnoissance towards Charleston resulted in driving off a rebel force from Battery Island, only two miles from Charleston. Our forces at Jacksonville, Fla., flanked the enemy in their front and put them to flight.

Our Cairo dispatches give very full details of the gallant fight between A. J. Smith and Marmaduke, resulting in a defeat to the rebels.

Guerillas in Missouri will not long continue active. They are hotly pressed by our forces, and many of the desperadoes have been lately captured and killed. It is a sign of the temper of our men that an officer telegraphs Gen. Ewing he regrets he brought [illegible] prisoner.

The Franco-Mexican war is one of varying fortunes, and the latest phase is the defeat of the Mexican Gen. Doblado.

The Copperhead leaders are canvassing the propriety of postponing their Convention. It is entirely immaterial whether they go through the empty form of setting up a candidate to be knocked down.

The blow struck by Gen. Hunter, near [illegible], Va., was a hard one to the rebels. He seems to have knocked their forces into a "cocked hat," the remnants scattered and fled precipitately, towards Blue Ridge, leaving behind their guns, stores, and several hundred prisoners. The rebel General Jones, who was killed, was one of the best officers in the Confederate service. Hunter promptly pursued the enemy and occupied Staunton the same day.

Staunton is the most important western station of the Virginia Central Railroad, and has been from the beginning of the war has [illegible] an objective point—constantly attempted and never reached. It is but sixty miles from Lynchburg, and thirty-five from Charlottesville. The present seizure makes it clear that Gen. Hunter is to meet the advance of Gen. Crook, who comes from West Virginia by the Tennessee railroad, at Lynchburg. The [illegible] of the battle on Sunday is [illegible] to show that no force remains in Western Virginia to oppose this movement, [illegible] had to call in the main force heretofore [illegible] for the protection of these vital [illegible] further evidence of the terrible [illegible] put upon him by the operations of Gen. Grant.

The gold gamblers in New York got some [illegible] on Saturday. Gold went down [illegible] in face of a steamer sailing for Europe with over a million to [illegible]. Here is the record, [illegible] 1.97 1-4; twelve [illegible] quarter past [illegible] quarter of four, 1.98. Lame [illegible] have been plenty in Wall street [illegible]

[illegible] Governor Yates.

The following dispatch was received on [illegible] night when the meeting to which it [illegible] had adjourned, having been [illegible]

[illegible], Ill., June 10.

[illegible]

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

[illegible]

Chicago DAILY Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. | CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864. | NUMBER 306.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONFLICT IN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HE TAKES THE OUTER WORKS OF PETERSBURG.

Successful reconnoissance near Charleston—The Rebels Driven from Battery Island.

UNION VICTORY AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

General Hunter's Victory a Grand Success—The Rebels in Disorder.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI—CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS.

From Cairo and Below—Marmaduke Defeated by General A. J. Smith.

Later from Mexico—The Mexicans Defeated by the French.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Battle Between Gen. Smith and Marmaduke—The Rebels Defeated.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 11, 1864.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, Capt. Conner, clerks Judge and Walker, arrived from Memphis this evening, bringing dates to yesterday afternoon. Your Memphis correspondent sends the following:

MEMPHIS, June 10.—I learn the following from Gen. Smith's command by passengers who reached this city last evening on the steamer Hannibal. Having landed at Sunny Side on the 6th, the command took up its march early in the morning under a heavy rain in the direction of Lake Chicot, keeping along the western bank. About 9 o'clock the advance met the enemy, two regiments strong, posted upon the opposite bank of the bayou emptying into the lake. Fire was opened on the enemy's line with two pieces of artillery. They fell back to a second position on Fish Bayou, leaving an open field between their line and our force. Two guns of the 3d Indiana Battery again opened upon the line, which was responded to by the enemy with a battery of six guns.

The intervening distance between the two lines at this time was about half a mile, the guns of the enemy having an excellent range. After an artillery duel of some minutes, our forces desisted from the use of their guns and advanced under a heavy fire, upon the enemy's lines, driving them to their second position. Upon retiring, the enemy took up the line of march in a westerly direction, leaving the lake in their rear.

Our forces did not cross Fish Bayou in pursuit, but withdrew after the disappearance of the enemy. The engagement lasted about an hour, our loss being 30 killed and 70 wounded, and the enemy's loss about equal. Our forces suffered most in crossing the open field in the first assault, being under a constant fire both of artillery and small arms.

The two regiments first met by our advance are supposed to be Col. Greene's brigade, of Marmaduke's command, Marmaduke himself being reported present. Brigadier Gen. Mower had a horse shot twice while leading his men upon the enemy's line. The conduct of Gen. Smith during the engagement was such as inspired his command with courage, his position being constantly in advance of his line.

Col. Moore was present and acted gallantly. Major Johns, 33d Iowa, was killed. Major Miles, [illegible] Illinois, was severely wounded.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerillas in South East Missouri—Capture of Several Desperadoes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 11.

The following dispatches have been received by Gen. Ewing, showing the activity of the rebels in the Southeast:

CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 8th.

To Gen. Ewing, Commanding:

Lieutenant Rice, who was in command at the outpost last evening at Sykestown, has arrived. He reports that he killed three guerillas instead of one, as before reported. The man Wright was taken prisoner. He is a desperate outlaw. He had just shot a horse because it was branded U. S., and had killed a negro but a moment before his capture. The negro was lying there dead. He said he was in command of the party who bushwhacked the soldiers from New Madrid on Saturday last, killing and wounding two. He said he would do so as long as he could raise an arm. He said he tore down the telegraph line. If Rice did not believe it, look in his saddlebags. A roll of telegraph wire was in them. Wright said they would keep it down. Wright has got his rights. He deserted this life last night, his death was sudden. He tried to escape but did not. Our men are now after them. I regret to say one prisoner was brought in.

Signed, J. B. ROGERS, Col. Comd'g.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 10.

To Gen. Ewing, Commanding:

Captain Prewett, commanding at New Madrid, telegraphed to me late last night that he has information that Kitchen, with 800 men, was at Osceola, on the Mississippi river. He said he did not know that it was reliable, but would be prepared. I think Kitchen may be there, and that is the reason why they may try to keep the line down; but I think his object is to interrupt navigation, and seize some steamers with supplies.

Signed, J. B. ROGERS, Col. Comd'g.

PILOT KNOB, June 9.

To Gen. Ewing, Commanding:

Major Wilson reports that a scout just returned from Poplar Bluff, killed two bushwhackers. The scout was in the command of Lieut. Blair, 3d Missouri State Militia. Bradley, Provost Marshal at Potosi, got after those men who robbed the store at Tunnel Station, and after fighting them, found the result to be 7 rebels killed; and one wounded man who escaped was the notorious Dick Berryman.

J. F. TAYLOR, Col. Comd'g.

The rebels are reported threatening the Southwest branch railroad.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military Intelligence—Affrays Between Copperheads and Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11, 1864.

The Governor has been notified that the State of Illinois has credit for 5,527 volunteers for the three years' service, and thirty-two enlistments for the regular army, for the month of April, 1864. This does not include veteran re-enlistments.

Jacksonville gave $950 for the United States Christian Commission, and Capt. McCabe held a meeting in this city last night, at which over $1,000 were collected. The citizens will increase it to $3,000.

A number of affrays occurred in the streets today between soldiers and citizens. Three men whom the soldiers said were Copperheads, were badly pummeled, in the course of half an hour. This afternoon, the affair threatened to become general between the friends of these men and the soldiers, when the Provost guard appeared on the ground, and quiet was restored.

Yesterday, an immense amount of Sanitary stores were shipped to Cairo by the Secretary of the Commission.

Lieut. Col. Hartman, of the 15th Illinois cavalry, has been honorably discharged.

The State Sunday School Teachers' Convention adjourned to-day, after passing a series of strong Union resolutions.

FROM MADISON.

The Second Regiment of the Iron Brigade—Serious Drouth in Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, June 11, 1864.

Gov. Lewis has received information that the Second Regiment of the Iron Brigade leaves the Potomac army to-day for home, its time having expired; also the veterans of Battery A, heavy artillery, stationed near Washington. The 2d regiment numbered 1,051 when it left the State. It had one company transferred and one put in to take its place, with a few other recruits, making a total connected with it of 1,186. Of these 38 have re-enlisted, and it will bring back to the State 200 or 300 men. It is now commanded by Capt. Otis, who went out as a private, Lieut. Col. Mansfield and Major Parsons being wounded and prisoners. It has been in almost twenty engagements, beginning with the first Bull Run battle, and ending with the Wilderness. It will receive a worthy welcome.

It is reported that the 36th lost nearly 600 men in the battle at the [illegible], where the Colonel (Haskell) was killed. The regiment thus gains new laurels with veteran gallantry.

The Journal says that a careful examination of its exchanges from all parts of the State shows that a drouth prevails in Wisconsin almost universally, [illegible] the same period of [illegible] years back. It thinks there can be little doubt that throughout the State, as well as in this section, the crops have already been badly injured, that they must be very light, and [illegible]

rain comes soon, must be less than half an average crop; in some localities a total failure.

The 40th regiment of hundred days' men is ordered to Memphis, and will probably leave Monday with about 800 men.

FROM FLORIDA.

A Union Victory near Jacksonville.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The Herald's correspondent says: "On the 1st of June, General Gordon made a brilliant dash on the rebels in front of Jacksonville, Fla. The rebel camps Finnegan and Milton were flanked, while another party attacked in front. The enemy fled in confusion.

"It appears that the gunboat Water Witch was surprised when captured. Rebels boarded her in small boats, and before those on board had time to get up a fight, they were prisoners. The Water Witch will be a great acquisition to the rebels."

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY

The Outer Works of Petersburg Carried.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10th, 1864.—Yesterday morning a force under General Gillmore made a demonstration on Petersburg, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's outer earthworks with the loss of a few men. While this was being done, Butler sent out a force which succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, without loss.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

General Hunter's Victory.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The N. Y. Times' special from Staunton, June 6th, says: We met the enemy in force fifteen miles north of here, and whipped him thoroughly. The rebels were commanded by Jones and Imboden. The former was killed. We pursued them to-day through here with but little resistance, though strongly fortified, and all the males had been ordered out to defend the place. We captured six guns, hundreds of prisoners, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stores. We will not stop. A more important point is to be arrived at. Crook's cavalry are with us.

The Herald's special says: The enemy is retreating towards the Blue Ridge. Besides six guns, we captured other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million of dollars in stores fell into our hands. The railroad property was destroyed. The largest portion of our prisoners are boys.

Our loss is not large. Thorburn's brigade of infantry suffered most. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1864.

WHAT THE OFFICIAL LETTERS WILL BE.

It is rumored that the forthcoming letter from Mr. Curtis will communicate, in strong and direct language, the sentiment of the Convention in favor of maintaining firmly the principles and policy of the so-called Monroe doctrine; and in stronger and plainer language, the wishes of the Convention for such a reconstruction of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet as shall remove from it all inharmonious or worn out material.

THE MISSOURI CASE.

The Missouri delegation came over from Baltimore to-day, called on the President, and through its Chairman said, Missouri was not unmindful of the high honor of having practically two cabinet officers, and called his attention to the significance of the vote yesterday, which excluded the representatives of these two officers from the Convention. The delegation then added, with emphatic significance, that Missouri neither advised nor demanded anything, but she did hope to be sufficiently let alone to enable her to cast her vote next November for the candidate of the Baltimore Convention.

ABRAHAM IN THE DARK ON CONVENTION DAY.

The President's reception of the news of his nomination is said to have been in this wise: At 3½ o'clock yesterday dispatches were sent to him by different persons, announcing his renomination, but he was absent from the White House, and did not see them. Two hours afterward, ignorant of his own nomination, he called at the War Office, and accidently saw a dispatch there announcing the nomination of Johnson for Vice President. The President expressed his surprise at the curious action of the Convention; expressed the opinion that it had got the cart before the horse. He was informed by an operator in the building that a dispatch announcing his own renomination had been sent [illegible]. On replying that he had not, he was informed that such a dispatch had been sent him. Upon returning to the Executive Mansion the President found the dispatch so referred to, announcing his nomination at half past two.

WHAT ANDY JOHNSON WILL WRITE.

In reply to an officious suggestion made to Mr. Lincoln, to apprise Andy Johnson of the policy of writing a radical letter of acceptance, he said that was wholly unnecessary. He thought any one who knew him could safely believe that he would be equal to the occasion. To another, the President is said to have remarked, "Don't be concerned, sir, when Andy Johnson was last here he said, if it was necessary to carry on the war for thirty years, he was for carrying it on."

SERENADE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Ohio delegation, this evening, accompanied by Prof. Mentor's celebrated brass band, visited upon the President and tendered him a serenade. A large number of persons had assembled at the White House prior to the arrival of the band, and the expectation that a serenade would take place. After the band had performed, in an excellent manner, "Hail to the Chief," and the soldier's chorus from the opera of "Faust," and the throng had become largely increased, the President made his appearance upon the steps of the portico. His appearance elicited three rousing cheers, after which he addressed the assembly as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this compliment. I have just been saying, and will repeat it, that the hardest of all speeches I have to answer is a serenade. I never know what to say on such occasions. I suppose that you have done me this kindness in connection with the action of the Baltimore Convention which has recently taken place, and with which, of course, I am very well satisfied. [Laughter and applause.] What we want still more than the Baltimore Convention, or Presidential elections, is success under General Grant. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] I propose that you constantly bear in mind that the support you owe to the brave officers and soldiers in the field is of the very first importance, and we should therefore bend all our energies to that point. Now, without detaining you any longer, I propose that you help me to close up what I am now saying with three rousing cheers for Gen. Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command.

Three hearty cheers were then given as proposed, the President leading off and waving his hat with as much earnestness as the most enthusiastic individual present.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the nominees of the convention; after which, the band played an air from the opera of the "Bohemian Girl;" "Happy Moments" from "Maritana," and an American overture.

The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase, where several national airs were performed. The Secretary being absent from the city, the serenaders called upon James C. Whitmore, the State Agent of Ohio, and performed several choice pieces.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Rebels Driven from Battery Island.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New York Tribune's Hilton Head correspondent of June 8th, recounts various expeditions in that section. On the 2d ult., Colonel Van Gilsa, with detachments from various regiments, among them the 55th Massachusetts, proceeded towards Secessionville. At Battery Island the rebels were charged upon and driven from their earth-works. The 55th Massachusetts nearly annihilated one rebel regiment. The reconnoissance being satisfactorily effected, our troops were withdrawn.

The firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter is kept up at intervals.

Beauregard has called for 5,000 troops to reinforce him, but was told they could not be spared. There is a prospect that the Keokuk will be soon raised.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New York Tribune's Headquarters Army of the Potomac correspondent, June 8th, says: Our left wing now extends across the railroad line on the eastern bank of the Chickahominy. An advance in that direction was made yesterday morning by Griffin's and Cutler's divisions of the 5th Corps, and Sumner's Bridge was taken after a short encounter. The 19th Massachusetts advanced to the river, driving the enemy's pickets and reoccupying the bridge. Two North Carolina regiments were on the opposite side of the river, and a rebel brigade at Meadow Station.

Our position is impregnable against any assault.

Proposed Postponement of the Democratic National Convention.

ALBANY, June 11.—It is rumored in political circles here that the National Democratic Convention, called to meet at Chicago, July 4th, will be postponed. It is understood that the National Democratic Committee have the subject under consideration, and will arrive at some definite conclusion before the 15th inst.

Disastrous Fire at Aurora, Ill.

EAST AURORA, Ill., June 12.—Between midnight and one o'clock this morning a fire broke out corner of Broadway and Main streets, consuming the whole block of seven frame buildings, occupied as stores and dwellings.

The loss is estimated at eight to ten thousand dollars. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Military Appointment.

ALBANY, June 11.—Col. Marshall Lefferts, late commander of the 7th New York regiment, [illegible] has been appointed a Brigadier General by Governor Seymour. It is understood that he now [illegible] to the 2nd brigade, but it is not [illegible] his assignment to duty is in the [illegible] of the State.

Skirmish in Western Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Herald's special dispatch says the 2d Pennsylvania had a severe skirmish near Webster, Western Va., on Thursday and drove the enemy to the mountains. Our loss was four killed and 26 wounded. Gen. Sigel has a force in pursuit.

The Mexicans Defeated by the French.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The New York Tribune has information that Doblado, with 3,000 men, attacked the intrenched camp of the French, [illegible] between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, and was defeated with the loss of 800 men.

Successful Blockade Running.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—A late Richmond paper says that several steamers have arrived at Charleston, S. C., within a few days, and succeeded in a [illegible] steamship belonging to the Chicora Company.

The Canal.

[illegible], Ill., June 11.—Boats will be allowed to [illegible] the canal [illegible] after the 15th inst.

JAMES B. PRESTON, Gen'l Superintendent.

Important Order.

[illegible], June 11.—General Order No. 14 from [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

White House Abandoned as a Base.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

A New Phase of the Movement Reached.

Further and Important from Gen. Hunter's Operations.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

He Defeats the Union Force at Cynthiana—1,500 Loss to us.

The Very Latest from Frankfort and Lexington.

FROM WASHINGTON—MATTERS AT THE CAPITOL.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Advance of Gen. Sherman's Army.

The Victory at Dallas—Splendid Gallantry of Logan's Corps.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1864—12 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Hunter dated at 8 o'clock a. m., the morning of the 8th inst., at Staunton reports as follows: "We met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday, killing Jones, their commander, and totally routing them after a battle of 10 hours' duration.

We have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether, or 1,000 men and over 60 officers, on the field of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of stores.

We have to-day effected a junction with Gens. Crook and Averill."

It is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, as follows:

STAUNTON, June 8. Our infantry is now engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and west. All the Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to-morrow.

(Signed) E. E. McCANE, Operator.

A dispatch from General Grant's Headquarters, dated yesterday (Saturday) four o'clock p. m., reports that the rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near the Jenny House, Gen. Wilson this morning sent out a part of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back, and their outer lines forced, the cavalry passing over the intrenchments.

About a mile west of Bethesda Church, McIntosh came upon Field's division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnoissance, retired. He killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress, and brought away four or five prisoners. He had sixteen men killed and wounded.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated at his headquarters, Big Shanty, Ga., this a. m., have been received. They state our lines are within four or five hundred yards of the enemy's, but no fighting yet.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Latest from General Grant—Interesting Details of Hunter's Operations.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 9.—There is nothing particularly interesting to report. On a part of the line picket firing has been kept up all day, while at other points it would seem as if by mutual agreement that this practice had ceased.

Last evening a battery in Gen. Birney's division fired on a house on our left, which, according to a deserter, who came in this morning, was occupied by General Cox. Three shells went through it, causing the occupants to leave it rather hastily. The fire was returned with very good aim, but without loss to us.

The deserter says that Beauregard's troops are posted from Bottom's Bridge all the way to the James River, watching for the appearance of our army in that direction.

HEADQUARTERS, June 10.—The enemy are busily engaged in throwing up fortifications in the vicinity of Sumner's and Bottom's bridges.

The spires of Richmond are visible from these points, and wagon teams can be seen moving within three or four miles of the city, where the road for a short distance is visible.

Very little firing has taken place to-day. No change in our position has been made within the past two days.

Last evening as Col. McAllister, of the 11th New Jersey was riding along the line, he was fired upon by a rebel sharp-shooter, notwithstanding there had been a tacit agreement that no picket-firing should take place. The bullet passed across the Colonel's breast, and entered the heart of the Colonel's orderly, who was riding with him. The entire command was at once put under arms, expecting an attack, but nothing farther transpired.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—By an arrival here today from White House, it is ascertained that nothing is now being landed at that place except reinforcements and forage for the use of the army.

The railroad track which had been completed to within a mile or two of the army, has been torn up again, and the rails and ties brought back to the White House, where they are being placed on barges.

The Herald's Staunton correspondent states that up to the 7th we had lost 250 killed and wounded and had taken 400 prisoners.

A reconnoissance on the 5th, from the Ninth Corps, found the rebel works and a fort abandoned and our lines were advanced.

Correspondence to the Herald, from Butler's department, gives details of the recent attack on Petersburg, showing that Gilmore advanced to within a short distance, but being informed by a woman that the rebels were prepared to receive him, having obtained information of our movement the day previous, it decided to return, which he did orderly, with only 18 wounded.

Gen. Kautz by another road surprised and entered the rebel works by a brave dash, capturing several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, but not being co-operated with by Gilmore was obliged to fall back to prevent being surrounded, bringing his prisoners and captured guns with him.

The gunboats in the Appomattox threw many shells into Petersburg during the movement.

The Herald's correspondent details Hunter's movement at length.

After leaving Cedar Creek the rebel Mosby attempted to intercept communication with the rear. They were partially successful, having destroyed some bridges, burned a train with stores, and captured a few men.

On our occupying Woodstock the inhabitants appeared friendly. In passing through Mount Jackson not a few women waved their handkerchiefs behind partly closed blinds and appeared [illegible]

To aid the rebels the militia forces were brought down from Staunton. They attempted to [illegible] our left, but failed, and Gen. Hunter [illegible] endeavor to cut them off from Staunton. This caused their right wing under Jones to give way and retreat rapidly.

Many prisoners fell into our hands, including a large number of deserters. Our two columns were then united and ready to continue the advance.

At the same time that Hunter left Cedar Creek, Crook and Averill moved from Lewisburg towards Staunton to join Hunter.

On approaching New Market, the scene of Gen. Sigel's encounter with Breckinridge, we moved cautiously but met no opposing force.

On the march Imboden's forces had a slight skirmish, but occupied the place without opposition.

Here the command was divided into two columns, one taking a direct road to Staunton, and the other leading toward Port Republic.

About the same time the left column was drawn [illegible] Port Republic the column was [illegible] the direction of Mount Jackson got into an engagement.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Intelligence from the army is at hand up to last evening. There have been no new developments of special interest. [illegible] artillery firing still continues, [illegible]

This evening's Star simply says, that Grant is carrying out his movement against Richmond [illegible] a few days less considerably [illegible] by Grant's movements. They think they [illegible] believe that Grant purposes to [illegible]

lines, indicating a purpose to hold that point. The York River Railroad, which had been completed to within a mile or two of the Chickahominy, has been torn up, and the rails and ties brought back to White House, where they are being placed on barges. Several hundred men were first engaged in repairing this road. About the same number are engaged in destroying it.

THE MORGAN RAID.

He Defeats the Union Force at Cynthiana, and Takes 1,500 Prisoners—Burbridge in Pursuit.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sunday eve., June 12.

It was supposed that when the rebels left Lexington, closely pressed by General Burbridge, they were making for Frankfort, and so they were. At a point near Georgetown they are supposed to have divided, a portion proceeding to Frankfort, while the balance marched north-east to Cynthiana.

Gen. Burbridge in pursuit reached Paris Saturday morning and Cynthiana early yesterday morning. The rebel force was immediately driven from the town, retreating southeast along the Millersburg pike until when about a mile of town they were overtaken and a sharp engagement ensued.

The result is plainly indicated from the following dispatch received at Covington yesterday, from the operator at Boyd's Station, by Mr. A. P. Prichard, Superintendent of the line of telegraph of the road.

Boyd's Station is sixteen miles this side of Cynthiana, and the nearest point to that place from which telegraphic news can be received, the line being cut between the two places:

FIRST DISPATCH.

BOYD'S STATION, June 12.

Gen. Burbridge attacked Morgan's rebels this morning on the Millersburg pike, one mile from Cynthiana, and Morgan was falling back toward Cynthiana. This is from a reliable source. One of Morgan's staff and six rebels passed near Boyd's Station, who were skedaddling.

They saw Burbridge was cutting them all to pieces, and they swam the river to get away. Gen. Hobson surrendered conditionally yesterday, and is now on his way to Covington with five of Morgan's staff for immediate exchange. Col. Berry was wounded in the head mortally. Gen. Hobson was not hurt.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOYD'S STATION, June 12—2 p. m.

The road is clear to the burnt trains, four miles from Cynthiana. Soldiers just come in on a hand car from the trains report that Morgan is whipped and his force perfectly demoralized and flying in the direction of Clay's Mills. The country is full of them.

The two trains were burned. One engine is but little hurt; the other is ruined. Gen. Burbridge is reported to have a heavy force.

Morgan had about 3,800 men. One of the soldiers says he heard the fighting this morning, and it was terrific. He never heard a prettier roll of musketry.

The fight lasted about one hour. Gen. Burbridge opened on them with two pieces of artillery which broke the rebels in the greatest confusion.

In this connection it is supposed that these forces at Cynthiana had arrived there but an hour or two in advance of Hobson's, and that they were the same whom Burbridge had chased through Mount Sterling and Lexington on Thursday last.

As we are informed, the rebels fired the town, and the conflagration that ensued was attended with very great loss. The following dispatch was to-day received:

BOYD'S STATION, June 12.—The fire yesterday commenced at Rankin's Station and continued to the West House, burning all the buildings thence across to Broadwell's corner and down to J. T. Martin's store; thence across to Dr. Broadwell's building and also the jail. Twenty-seven buildings were burned.

From all the information we can obtain, it seems that Morgan's movement on Cynthiana was made for the purpose of drawing Gen. Burbridge north, so as to leave open the road to Frankfort. Be this as it may, Frankfort is now in a state of siege, a force of rebels quite formidable, comparatively, having appeared before it on Friday afternoon.

To the south of the railroad, as one enters Frankfort, he notices a long range of bluffs. These command the whole town and a good section of the surrounding country, and are strongly fortified. Here Gov. Bramlette with a force hastily thrown together seems to have withstood every assault made upon the works. The railroad being cut at Bagdad, which is between Frankfort and Louisville, renders the transportation of troops a matter of some considerable difficulty; hence the Governor was holding out for reinforcements.

Relative to this affair the following dispatch was received here yesterday:

FIRST DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.

To Maj. Gen. Heintzelman:

A telegram has been received from Capt. Dickson, dated Lexington at 3 a. m. He has nothing from any quarter, not even from Gen. Burbridge. His scouts have not yet been able to get into Frankfort.

I hope to hear from Bagdad soon that scouts got into Frankfort from this direction. Cannonading was still heard, at Bagdad last evening. It looks here as if my apprehension expressed to you by telegraph that Morgan was making a diversion northward, while he was making their main attack on the Frankfort arsenal, seems to be verified.

If the siege of Frankfort be raised, however, the force there has probably joined those opposed to Hobson.

(Signed,) HENRY B. CARRINGTON, Brig. Gen.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.

Governor Bramlette has successfully resisted two attacks upon the works at Frankfort. The attacking party cannot long maintain themselves. I am confident the siege will be raised to-day unless the enemy are reinforced in men and ammunition.

H. B. CARRINGTON, Brig. Gen.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, June 12—3:45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman: Gen. Burbridge arrived from Paris in the night, intending to attack the rebels at daybreak. He directs me to telegraph to Gen. Hobson to move against Cynthiana with whatever force he could get. At Covington and Cynthiana the rebel forces are estimated at two thousand. Please communicate at once with Gen. Hobson. I do not know where to meet him.

(Signed,) J. BATES DICKSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Morgan with about three thousand men attacked the 168th and 171st Ohio, under Gen. Hobson at Cynthiana yesterday, and after a pretty severe fight, compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana, and some of our troops took refuge in the Court House, and in order to dislodge them, and stable near a hotel were set on fire. About twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss is fifteen killed, fifty wounded. Col. Kenny, and Provost-Marshal Cannginn are mortally wounded, Col. Garvis, 168th Ohio, severely wounded. It is reported that Hobson is wounded. Our loss in prisoners is from twelve to fifteen hundred men.

This morning Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a very severe fight completely defeated him, scattering his forces in every direction.

About 150 prisoners were taken, including 20 officers. Burbridge at last advices was closely following the fleeing rebels.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Gen. Carrington has just received a telegram from Gen. Burbridge's Assistant Adjutant General.

LEXINGTON, 1 p. m.—I have heard nothing from Gov. Bramlette. The rebels left here yesterday for Georgetown, supposed to have gone east from there.

Burbridge started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push them up and fight them steadily.

A messenger who left the capital at four this morning reports Frankfort under martial law and all men capable of bearing arms being armed to defend the city. He states that the archives have been removed to the Fort, and the Governor feels confident of holding it until reinforcements shall arrive.

A force of three hundred rebels occupy the stockades three miles this side of Frankfort to prevent reinforcements reaching Frankfort from Louisville.

The Union troops made an attack on the stockade last night but were repulsed.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—After leaving Lexington [illegible] Georgetown [illegible] the Kentucky Central Railroad [illegible] at Cynthiana [illegible] Lexington last night and this morning. Morgan is apparently trying to make his way out of the State [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—The special train, with [illegible] troops, [illegible] last night [illegible] Frankfort [illegible]

closed train having here had turned back and gone towards Frankfort, with an escort of 40 soldiers on board, fighting and following a force of rebels at various points. The rebels had obstructed the road at several places between here and [illegible] by felling trees, etc., across the track, and destroyed the bridges in the rear of the advancing train, so it returned from Bagdad towards Frankfort. It is supposed that the train arrived safely at Frankfort, but telegraphic communication is not yet re-established.

[illegible]—Private advices from [illegible] report Frankfort is occupied by rebels this afternoon. [illegible] sent to Lexington last night [illegible] towards Frankfort [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Headquarters has just received advices that Gov. Bramlette has armed the citizens of Frankfort, and that the fort is well garrisoned and can doubtless hold out until Gen. Burbridge, who, at last accounts, was at Lexington, shall drive here.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Gen. Carrington, commanding the District of Indiana, now here, has received a telegram dated Bagdad, [illegible] this morning, saying that there was heavy cannonading in the direction of Frankfort, at 8 o'clock this morning, which still continued at intervals. About [illegible] o'clock last evening, a large fire was seen in that direction, supposed to be from a burning bridge about three miles this side of Frankfort.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Matters at the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, June 12.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Committee on pensions yesterday morning reported favorably on the House bill supplement to pension laws with the following very important amendment. That the widows or children of colored soldiers who have been or hereafter may be killed, or who have died or may hereafter die of wounds received in battle, or of disease contracted in the military service of the United States, and in line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pension now provided by law, without other proof of marriage than that the parties had habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and lived together as such for a definite period not less than two years, to be shown by the affidavits of credible witnesses. Provided that if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized the usual evidence shall be required.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

The Indian Appropriation bill brought up a lengthy discussion on the question of paying interest on Southern States stocks held by the Indian Department in trust for various tribes. The section of the House bill appropriating $90,000 for this purpose, was finally stricken out, and the proposition to pay fourteen thousand dollars as interests to certain tribes in Kansas was strongly urged for an hour or two and was rejected. The bill was then passed.

SUNDAY SERVICE AT THE CAPITOL.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, preached in the Capitol to-day to an audience filling every part of the Representative Chamber. The President, Secretaries Stanton, Seward, Usher and Blair, and a large number of Senators and Representatives were among his hearers.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that bay rum is not subject to the tax of forty cents imposed on imported distilled liquors on hand.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A strong effort is making here to induce the Democratic National Committee to postpone the Chicago Convention. The friends of General McClellan are, however, understood to desire that the Convention shall be held on the Fourth of July, the day originally appointed.

The tariff bill will probably be reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow. The question relating to species will be the last thing decided. It is believed a majority of the committee are in favor of striking out the whole list of those articles.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Tennessee delegation to the Baltimore Convention have urged the President to terminate his Amnesty Proclamation.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

There is no probability that the Senate will concur in the House resolution to adjourn on the 22d inst. Congress cannot get through with its business before the 29th or 30th at the earliest.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The coupon bonds of 188[illegible] for $1,500 will be ready on the 18th inst. and for $150 on the 30th. Registered bonds of the large denominations are expected to be ready on the 1st proximo.

Col. Delany and Lieut. Cole Marston and Reynolds have been retired after forty-five years service. This leaves Maj. Zeiler the senior officer of corps on the active list.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Details of Gen. Smith's Recent Operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, SUNDAY EVENING, June 12, 1864.

The steamer Mississippi has arrived with New Orleans dates to the 5th. They contain no news of importance.

At Greenville, on Friday, the Mississippi received a volley or two from musketry on shore, but aside from the noise and fright, no damage was done.

A few miles above Greenville, she was conveyed by a gunboat, but met no battery, and the remainder of the trip was performed without any difficulty.

The steamer Continental, bound for New Orleans, is hard aground at Plum Point.

The steamer Belle of St. Louis brings Memphis dates to the 11th.

Two companies of the 34th New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Capt. Blood, were left at Hickman on the day when the citizens drove off the guerillas.

To-day, information reached Columbus that the 34th New Jersey had had an engagement with a party of guerillas, losing two Lieutenants, Stanley and Hugg, supposed to be captured while posting pickets.

When this informant left Hickman, Capt. Blood was fighting a party of rebels who had succeeded in finding a lodgment in the buildings in Hickman.

Gen. J. M. Tuttle is here.

CAIRO, June 11, 1864.—By the arrival of the steamer Liberty No. 2, we have some farther accounts of the battle near Columbia, Arkansas.

The rebel forces engaged were estimated at 3,000, with artillery. Gen. Smith landed at Sunnyside on the 5th, and took up his line of march early in the forenoon, under a heavy rain, in the direction of Lake Chicot.

About nine o'clock the advance met two regiments of the enemy strongly posted upon the opposite bank of the Bayou emptying into the lake, and opened fire on them from two guns, when they fell back to a second position on the Bayou, leaving open the field between the two lines.

Our fire was responded to by the enemy with a battery of six guns, and an artillery duel of some minutes ensued. Our forces soon silenced their guns, and advanced under a heavy fire, upon the enemy's lines, driving them from their position.

The enemy retreated in a westerly direction, leaving the lake in their rear, rendering it impracticable to pursue, and our forces withdrew.

The engagement lasted about an hour. Our loss was 30 killed and 70 wounded; the enemy's loss about the same.

Our forces suffered most in crossing an open field, being under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms.

Marmaduke is reported as being in command of the rebels.

Gen. Mower had a horse shot twice while leading his men upon the enemy's lines.

The guerillas made a raid upon the plantation of Judge Dent, near Skipworth's Landing, on the 7th, destroying 50 mules and carrying off all the negroes employed on the plantation.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1864.

SENATE.

A bill to amend the act granting pensions, covering the cases of the Fort Pillow sufferers, was reported.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and amendments offered and discussed.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to amend the act creating pensions. [illegible]

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in relation to the Circuit Court of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, [illegible] an additional section to the joint resolution offered by him yesterday relative to the recognition of the new State Government of Arkansas.

The bill to ascertain and settle land claims in California came up as unfinished business, and was discussed during the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. Lane it was resolved, that the President be requested to furnish the Senate copies of all correspondence [illegible] in the department in relation to the [illegible] organization, by the loyal people of Arkansas, of a free government.

The Indian appropriation bill, as amended in the Finance Committee and Committee of the Whole, was considered, and various amendments offered by Mr. Doolittle, as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, were adopted.

The Senate, at half-past four, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., reported from the Committee on Ways and Means the Senate bonded warehouse bill, saying in explanation that in the month of February last Congress passed an act giving until the 1st of May for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses and public stores for home consumption, and this bill merely proposes to extend the time to Sept. 1st for the same purpose.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Holman said [illegible]

The bill was passed.

Mr. COX introduced a resolution, which was passed, that the House, the Senate concurring, will observe the usual [illegible] of Congress on Thursday, the 1st.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property [illegible]

The Committee on Elections [illegible]

Mr. BOUTWELL [illegible]

The act, he stated, would cover the [illegible] East Pillow sufferers.

The bill to ascertain and adjust the [illegible] land claims in California was taken up and discussed during the morning hour.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, [illegible] and various amendments offered [illegible]

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the resolution referred to them, instructing an inquiry as to what warrant or authority the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12, 1863, became a law, and whether said act is in force. The Committee say they sent a note to the Secretary of State, who replied to the question that the bill was approved on that day, and that the date as well as the signature is in the handwriting of the President. The truth is established that, under the usual course of business on the 4th of March, 1863, the bill did not reach the President until after Congress adjourned. The Committee state the President's reason why he signed the bill during the recess, believing he was justified in doing so by constitutional warrant. But they say that although there is force and plausibility in these reasons, they recommend as a correct interpretation of the constitution, that ten days' limitation refers to the time during the Congress remains in session, and has no application after an adjournment, hence, if the Executive can hold a bill for ten days, he can as well hold it for any definite time. This would render the enactment of laws uncertain. The Committee for this and other reasons consider that the Act approved March 12th, 1863, is not in force, and in this the Committee are unanimous. The report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, in order that they may report a similar bill.

The subject was discussed for several hours, when the House voted on a resolution declaring that the election in Dacotah was attended with so much fraud that neither Mr. Jayne nor Mr. Todd is entitled to the seat as delegate, and the seat is hereby declared vacant.

This resolution was rejected.

The Speaker announced the next question to be on the first resolution, declaring that Mr. Jayne is not entitled to a seat as delegate from Dacotah.

Motions were here made to adjourn and to lay the subject on the table by the Republicans, who were out voted by the opposition, the latter having a majority of the members present.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, at half-past 5 o'clock, moved that the [illegible] this evening. The motion was rejected. Other dilatory motions were made, when the question was taken declaring that Mr. Jayne is not entitled to a seat.

No quorum voted.

The SPEAKER caused to be read the rule which requires every member to vote, and requested gentlemen to conform to it. Another unsuccessful motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. The question was again stated on agreeing to the resolution.

No quorum voted.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, hoped that the names of those on the other side who did not vote would be read over.

The Speaker said that such a course was not in order at the present time.

There was then a call of the House, when one hundred and twelve members answered to their names. The question was again on the resolution, when it was adopted, by yeas 90, nays [illegible] resolution of the Committee on Elections [illegible] That Mr. Todd is entitled to a seat as the delegate from Dacotah.

This was adopted.

Mr. Todd was then sworn in as delegate from Dacotah, and the House at 6:30 o'clock adjourned.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Rousing Republican Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—A ratification meeting on the nominations at the Baltimore Convention was held last night and was largely attended. Addresses were made by Gov. Morton and other prominent speakers.

Gov. Morton, referring to Fremont's letter accepting his nomination by the Cleveland Convention, said the silence of Fremont in regard to the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion, gave him more pain than the intemperance of his late position. He (Gov. M.) had carried his standard in '56, and endeavored to sustain him as a politician and military chieftain, and never until he read that letter had he cause to regret what he had done.

The letter gave joy to his enemies and pain to his friends, and, omitting one or two sentences, there is nothing in it that might not have been written and subscribed to without inconsistency by a Copperhead.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

What Rebel Dispatches Say—Interesting from our Reporter in the Field.

NEW HOPE, Ga., June 4.—The enemy are still throwing forward troops on our right.

There has been considerable artillery skirmishing since one o'clock to-day.

Gen. Echols is wounded. Prisoners are coming in. Among them is Lieut. Bagley, of the 9th Illinois regiment.

The enemy is fortifying at Kingston, four miles below. A portion of the Dix army corps is now on its way from trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. They have reached Van Buren, Ala.

New Advertisements.

FRUIT JARS—Empire Self Sealing, best in use, and Cork Jars for sale at Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark street. GEO. G. POPE.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—For sale the cargo of the schooner T. Y. Avery, to arrive immediately, consisting of 90 thousand feet superior Canada Cong. [illegible] STOCK Boards, 12 inches wide. DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.

NOTICE.—The Mercantile Association will hold a Special Meeting on this (Monday) evening at [illegible] o'clock to consider proposals [illegible] for the Association in the proposed new building. A full attendance is desired. MERRIL LADD, Sec'y.

SOUTH CLARK STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE IN
THOS. B. BRYAN'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

An elegant marble front four-story building on South Clark street, north of Monroe. No more desirable or cheaper property in the market. Other cheap property in all parts of the city. [illegible] great Real Estate Auction sale on Wednesday, June 29th, in Bryan Hall.

GREAT REAL ESTATE AUCTION IN
Bryan Hall,
Wednesday, June 29th, at 10 A. M.

A list of some of the best business and residence property in the city will be offered for sale at this auction. Arrangements for selling property can now be effected in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED.

I have several customers for Dwelling Houses and Lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana or Prairie avenues, or on the West and North Sides. Parties having such property for sale will do well to call on SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—We will sell lots No. [illegible] inclusive, in block fifteen (15), and lots [illegible] inclusive, in block eleven (11), Sampson & Greene's Addition, on Monday, the 13th of June, at eleven o'clock, at the north door of the Court House. Sale positive and without reserve. Title perfect. [illegible] JOSEPH STANY, Executors of the Estate of A. J. Dane, deceased.

NEW CEMENT.—For sale to arrive 1,000 barrels
FRESH WATER LIME,
in lots to suit purchasers, at a low price. One of the best brands. THOMAS HALL, No. 3 North Wells street.

DR. JAMES, OF 86 RANDOLPH STREET, will be absent
TILL THE 20th INST.

2000 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

One Hundred and Forty Dollars in Treasury Notes will be paid for Cavalry Horses, delivered at the Government Corral, State street, south of Twelfth. J. T. SANGER.

PURE
BOURBON WHISKY

Always on hand and for sale by MONTGOMERY & DAVIS, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 2[illegible] South Water street.

ROOFING PITCH
AND FELTING.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 and 207 South Water street.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, New York, June 8th, 1864.—Importers and dealers in medicines, hospital stores, bedding, &c. [illegible] Medical Purveyor [illegible] for his information and guidance in the purchase of supplies.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 3.

New York, June 8, 1864. The Trustees of the [illegible] Company have declared a dividend of One Dollar [illegible] of the company for the month of May, [illegible] at the office of the company, No. 31 John street, New York, June 15th, [illegible] WALTER S. LAWTON, Treas.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.

40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. [illegible]

TRUSSES.

READ YE AFFLICTED!

[illegible]

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SUCCESSORS TO

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At their OLD STAND,

167 and 169 Lake Street,

Have now in stock a superb assortment of New, Elegant and Seasonable

DRESS GOODS

For about one-half the manufacturing or importing cost.

"EXTRA QUALITY"

Striped Roubaix Cloths

FOR TWO AND SIXPENCE.

Silk Striped Valencias

FOR [illegible] SHILLINGS.

Neat Plaid Alpaccas

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Striped All Wool DeLaines

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

"RICH"

Striped Silk Poplins

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

SILK MANTELS,

SHAWLS

IN

Cashmere, Llama Spun Silk, Grenadine and Crape,

BLACK SILKS,

OF EXTRA QUALITIES,

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And an unlimited variety of Housekeeping General Dry Goods, bought for net cash, before the recent advance, and selling much below their present value,

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Cures Colds and Fever.

Cures Influenza and Sore Throat.

Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption.

Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded.

LORD & SMITH

GENERAL AGENTS.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., [illegible]

Interests allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on all the principal Towns, Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

PROF. H. A. DE MUNN,

THE CELEBRATED

HAIR RESTORER,

[illegible] at his Branch Office [illegible]

133 Dearborn-st., Cor. Madison, (Up Stairs.)

[illegible]

STARS AND STRIPES,

AMERICAN ENSIGNS,

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

BANNERS, and

FLAGS

Of every description, at the lowest rates, by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, [illegible] South Water street.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD respectfully announce to his patrons and the public, that, having thoroughly

Reorganized all the Forces

In his Establishment, is now prepared to supply all with any hair he [illegible]

15,000 ACRES OF LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE SCRIP WANTED,

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

LAND WARRANTS

W. H. [illegible], Agent.

Office at [illegible]

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,

Felt and Composition Roofers

[illegible]

ALSO

10,000 BARRELS COAL TAR

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

QUESTIONS!

QUESTIONS!

QUESTIONS!

THEY

Concern Every One to Answer.

Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensations in the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scurf in the Head?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you had the Scarlet Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation, not for dyeing, but stimulating, promoting, restoring the color, and producing soft, silky and luxuriant, the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant

CLARK'S

Distilled Restorative

FOR THE HAIR!

To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.

It costs but $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents. [illegible]

TOILET SOAPS,

NECKLACES,

SHAVING SOAPS,

BIRD CAGES,

PONCINE SOAPS,

FLAGS! FLAGS!

AT CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.'S

NOTION AND TOY BAZAAR,

SIGN OF THE YANKEE,

175 Lake Street.

212 RANDOLPH STREET.

THE CHEAPEST

CIGARS.

212.....Randolph Street.....212

UP-STAIRS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAMES BOYD,

38 Clark Street.

Holders of Illinois and Wisconsin "Stumptail," that is redeemed in coin, are hereby cautioned that the time for redeeming that currency has nearly expired, and that now is the time to realize the high premium. I pay Auditor's rates and the premium for all outstanding.

JAMES BOYD, BANKER AND BROKER.

HOWE'S

IMPROVED SCALE

Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places.

FOR SALE BY

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,

Metal Warehouse,

[illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,

And Dealers in Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY.

[illegible] RANDOLPH-ST, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO TURBINE

WATER WHEEL,

Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets.

The best in use. Send for Circular.

Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths

AND ALL

MILL FURNISHINGS.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Foot of West Washington st., Chicago.

Post Office Box 274.

IN NEW YORK.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

Large Sale of Wines, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, June 17th, at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 19 Liberty street, a few doors west of Broadway, [illegible]

10-40 BONDS

Second National Bank of Chicago.

This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new 10-40 Loan. [illegible]

CUMBERLAND SAUCE,

PREPARED BY

FITHIAN & POGUE.

For Roast Meat, Steaks, Cutlets, Chops, Fish, Curries, Gravies, Game and Soup.

[illegible]

FRED. S. DAY,

No. 34 Dearborn street, Chicago, Agent for the North-Western States.

PIC NIC PARTIES, DESIROUS to obtain a large Grove for their purpose, should apply at

HAAS'S PARK, AT HARLEM.

[illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS,

[illegible]

ILLINOIS BONDS

FOR SALE AT

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

SOUTH WATER ST. STORE TO RENT.

[illegible]

WALLWORK & MALLORY,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

EASTMAN '11.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Wives, Mothers and Sisters.

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Medicinal.

Pile Remedy.

PILES.

A SURE CURE.

Every body who has suffered of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

[illegible]

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

[illegible], 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY[illegible]

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

J. W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 240 South Water St., Chicago.

UNDERWOOD & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Salt, [illegible] 147 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO. [illegible]

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Business Cards.

STREETER & HULL, Commission [illegible]

DE COMEAN & STERLING 30 Broadway, New York. Importers and Dealers in SALTED SHEEP SKINS [illegible]

FREDERIC COOK, Superintending and Constructing Mechanical Engineer, Commission and Patent Agent, 60 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

GOUDY & CHANDLER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS 98 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. [illegible] LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of [illegible]

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

HUNDRED DAYS' [illegible]

LUMBER! LUMBER! [illegible]

SAGINAW [illegible]

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS. [illegible]

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

No. 4 South Clark street.

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin. [illegible]

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

E. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, BOSTON. [ESTABLISHED 1844.]

BANKER.

Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

5-20 BONDS AND U. S. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Particular attention given to orders for

Mining Stocks.

Mr. WM. P. D[illegible] will attend the Boston Brokers' Board. Bank, Railroad, Manufacturing and Copper Stocks bought on commission. Collections remitted for on the day of payment.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, No. [illegible] State st., Boston, Mass.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, paid in, [illegible] $500,000. [illegible] E. E. BRAINARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN.—The Stockholders of this Bank and their [illegible] The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago [illegible] AT PAR [illegible] Chicago, May 12th, 1864.

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. Good for all derangements of the Stomach, [illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS. They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, [illegible]

56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO

Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED.

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters,

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 5978, Chicago.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 1st DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, Chicago, June [illegible], 1864. [illegible]

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC and TWO RIVERS.

The fast low-pressure STEAMER BAY QUEEN, Capt. A. KEITH.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. [illegible]

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! FRENCH SMOKED HAMS, CHOICE AND CHEAP, [illegible] T. D. BOOTH & CO.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. [illegible]

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. [illegible]

STOVE PATTERNS. [illegible]

TO FANCY DYERS.—For sale [illegible]

SCOW GRANGER FOR SALE. [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets over $10,000,000. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW STORIES FROM AN OLD BOOK. By Laurens. Published by American Tract Society, Boston.

The title of a charming little book for Sabbath Schools, by Henry L. Hammond, of Chicago. These stories were first written to give interest to the monthly concerts of a Sabbath School. They are compiled from the Bible, the authority, however, being concealed, and possess a large degree of interest from the very entertaining manner in which they are told. Appended to them is a series of questions for the scholar, to test his knowledge of Bible history. We know of no better or more interesting book for the Sabbath School library.

BISHOP'S MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. New and enlarged edition. Just published by Little, Brown & Co. Boston: Callaghan and Cutler, Chicago.

Bishop's celebrated commentaries on the law of marriage and divorce, hardly need praise at our hands. It is a volume well and favorably known for reference by lawyers. The original edition has been enlarged and papers on "The Evidence of Marriage, in Causes other than Matrimonial;" "The Law Pertaining to Separation without Judicial Sentence, whether by mutual consent, with or without Articles of Separation, or by the abandonment of one by the other; or, by the temporary absence of the one from the habitation of the other;" "The Pleading, and Practice in Divorce and Nullity Cases;" "The Law of Legitimacy;" and "The Evidence of Foreign Laws in general with the Legal Rules connected therewith," have been added to it. The new firm of Callaghan & Cutler, on Clark, between Washington and Madison streets have it for sale.

HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN: Including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages. With a Preliminary Sketch of his Life. By Henry J. Raymond. New York, Derby & Miller. 1864.

The appearance of this volume is timely, coming, as it does from the press at the outset of the political campaign. The records of the closing administration will be eagerly sought for by the people, and few pens were more competent to arrange them and set them forth in their true light than Mr. Raymond's. It contains an impartial account of the Administration, and by far the best and most complete collection of the President's speeches, letters, and addresses which has yet appeared in print. The addition of correct copies of the public documents which have emanated from Mr. Lincoln's pen, his proclamations, messages, etc., is also a most valuable and welcome one to Mr. Raymond's book.

Clark & Co., 87 Washington street, Chicago, are the Western agents.

EUROPEAN MOSAICS—By Howard Payson Arnold. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

One of the most charming books of the season. It is written in a bold, graphic style, and in many parts is fascinating in its interest. As its name signifies, it is Mosaic in its character, taking the reader to beautiful Lucerne, through the sublimities of the Alps, to Milan and the Italian lakes, through the Florentine galleries, the treasures of which are dwelt upon with a keen eye for the artistic, and lingers at Rome, Naples, Herculaneum, Pompeii and Capri. Few more delightful as well as instructive books have issued from the press for years.

WOMAN AND HER ERA, by Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham. 2 vols. 12 mo. New York: A. J. Davis & Co. Chicago: Jas. Talmadge, Custom House Place.

Mrs. Farnham is well known to the reading world as an able thinker, although we do not imagine that many will subscribe to her Roman views upon woman and her era. The work is grounded upon the innate superiority of woman—a fact we should be ungallant to dispute, and the writer does not believe that woman is to improve by likening herself to man, but, on the contrary, by the most complete development of the elements and powers of every sort which both distinguish and contra-distinguish her from him. The latter assertion we do not care to dispute any more than the former. There are many sound arguments in these volumes, and as they are written with a view of purifying society and securing the happiness and welfare of woman, they are at least worthy a careful consideration.

THE LOVEJOY MEETING AT PRINCETON.

Letter from President Lincoln.

The Princeton *Republican* for the current week is nearly filled with the report of the proceedings and speeches of the recent meeting in that town to inaugurate an Owen Lovejoy Monument Association. The report does great credit to all who had a part in the meeting, and to the loyal people of Bureau county. Among the numerous letters read on the occasion was one from President Lincoln. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

Hon. John H. Bryant:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 14th inst., inclosing a card of invitation to a preliminary meeting contemplating the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, was duly received. As you anticipate, it will be out of my power to attend. Many of you have known Mr. Lovejoy longer than I have, and are better able than I to do his memory justice. My personal acquaintance with him commenced only about ten years ago, since when it has been quite intimate; and every step in it has been one of increasing respect and esteem, ending with his life, in no less than affection on my part. It can be truly said of him that while he was personally ambitious, he bravely endured the obscurity which the unpopularity of his principles imposed, and never accepted official honors, until those honors were ready to admit his principles with him. Throughout my heavy, and perplexing responsibilities here, to the day of his death, it would scarcely wrong any other to say, he was my most generous friend. Let him have the marble monument, along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty unselfishly for all men.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

We take from the same report the following eloquent extract from the address of F. A. Eastman, Esq., of this city, delivered on that occasion:

He was understood by many; but history will tell the world who he was. He was one of the great men of our nation and of our time. He possessed the sundered mind and the unbending courage to take up the cause of the oppressed, and to fight for a popular victory as long as he lived. While other advocates of liberty were theorising and explaining—too often apologizing—he at once took his stand with the lowly. [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours truly, [illegible]

How the Davenport Brothers Do It.

The Davenport Boys have suspended their "medium" performances in Troy, N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTER FROM "CARLETON."

HIS DESCRIPTION OF A REBEL NIGHT ATTACK.

Generals Grant and Meade in the Field.

[Correspondence Boston Journal.]

COLD HARBOR, June 4, 1864.

SKIRMISHING.

There has been a constant fire along the lines all day. The skirmishers are so close that the losses on both sides are many. The Surgeon-in-Chief of the 6th corps informed me that they had averaged six wounded an hour—about 200 during the twenty-four hours. Probably the 2d and 18th have lost quite as many. The enemy have retired in part, from our right, and the losses in the 5th and 9th are less.

The breastworks and trenches are in some places not more than 200 feet apart, so determinedly have we pressed upon the enemy—advancing our works a few paces every night. We have a half dozen lines of breastworks. If we should be driven from the front one there are still several others from which we could fire upon the enemy. The men take their places at midnight, where they must stay till, under the cover of darkness they can be relieved. There they all crouched, cramped. To raise their heads above the parapet is certain death. And so along the rebel lines there are loop-holes where keen-eyed men watch for the enemy. The soldiers on both sides delight to draw the fire of their opponents. They raise their hats a trifle—whiz—whiz—whiz—the bullets go around, or may be through it. The obstinacy of the rebels is matched by the persistency of our own men. It is not often in field operations—not siege—that opposing forces come in such close contact.

The foreign papers are full of the war in Denmark—a war in which, in the greatest battle fought, the loss was less than a thousand men placed *hors de combat*. How little the world knows of the magnitude of our own war! How little we ourselves know of it! Our skirmishes even, of which we hardly take notice, are of greater moment than the battles, the accounts of which fill the foreign newspapers.

There was a slow cannonade in the morning, which gradually died away; but the infantry took it up, and so the Sabbath hours have been far from peaceful.

At sunset, there was the booming of distant cannon—heavy guns to the left of Richmond—whether from the gunboats, or from the rebel artillery in the defences, repulsing Sheridan, who has gone in that direction we have no knowledge.

8:30 p. m.—The sun has gone down and the darkness is stealing on. It is the usual hour for the ripple of musketry along the lines, and several nights we have had it—the rebels choosing it for attacking our advanced force.

We have had occasional shots from the artillery. There is one piece which hurls its shells far over our lines toward headquarters. Other than this there is but little to break the silence. The skirmishers along the lines who have been firing through the day, seem to be weary. But it is the calm before the storm.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

There it comes, one, two, three, a dozen, a hundred shots, a roll, deep, heavy, prolonged, like the rush of a mighty torrent suddenly let loose. How it deepens! It is like the ripping of the mower, swinging his scythe in ripened grass, dried and scorched by summer heat. The great Reaper is out there upon that field, stalking unseen between the trenches, walking in darkness, bordered with lightning flashes, showering it with leaden rain, making it the Valley of the Shadow of Death! There are the cannon. Boom, boom, boom, five, ten, twenty, one hundred discharges a minute! A forest of pines shuts out the sight, but above the evergreen branches the flashes flame upon the starry heavens. No artist can picture it, no language describe it. It is terrific, yet grand and sublime. It makes one nervous to hear it, stirs the blood, rouses and excites, to know that the defenders of those works are holding their ground. You need no telegraphic dispatch to assure you of the fact. A sudden lull, after a savage cry, would indicate disaster; but there is the cry, the Indian yell, not the cheer which distinguishes the charge of Union troops from that of the enemy. There is no cessation of the roar. It deepens rather. The cry, which a moment ago rose sharp and clear above the battle tide becomes fainter. There is a perceptible ebbing of the tide. It has been at full flood a half hour. You have been two minutes reading this narrative. How little you know of the reality. I hear it, but have little conception of what is taking place. I shall realize it more fully in the morning, when the ambulances come in with the wounded. But to be there, in it, a part of it—with blood at fever heat—with the air full of strange, terrifying noises—hissings, screechings, howlings of balls, bullets and deafening explosions—all darkness, excepting the blinding flashes and sheets of flame! The altar of our country drips with blood. It is a Sabbath evening sacrifice, pure and precious, freely offered. Fathers and mothers have given the firstlings of their flocks, with thanks that they had them to give; they have given the best, they have given all. Patriotism is not dead.

June 5—4 a. m.

THE ATTACK LAST NIGHT.

While the cannonade and musketry were rolling so terribly last night, I rode up to Gen. Meade's headquarters. It was past 9 o'clock. The pile of brush on fire in front of Gen. Meade's tent lighted up the main front. Gen. Meade was pacing up and down in front of his tent, looking now upon the ground and now upon the flashes lighting the western sky. "Those are Smith's batteries; those are Russell's," he said, as the batteries, one after another opened their thunders. "It is going all right. I should like to have them try it every day and every night," he continued, listening to the uproar.

An aid came in with a telegraphic dispatch. Holding it to the light, he read what Hancock had sent.

"The firing commenced on the right, ran down the line, and was pretty severe in front of my line, but they have done us but very little damage. Our loss very slight."

Passing over to Gen. Grant's headquarters there was a similar scene—the bright camp fire—the General and his staff sitting around it. Gen. Grant was holding his half consumed cigar in his hand, taking now and then a whiff, and reading aloud from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d, a criticism on Grant's campaign—full of falsehoods. The General made comments in the utmost good humor. He was not exercised in the least about what was going on at the front. It was all right thus far, and it would be all right.

How excellent the quality or faculty of keeping cool, especially for the commander of a great army. Gen. Grant is imperturbable—quite as much so as any man I ever saw. When the right wing gave way in that night attack in the Wilderness battle—when the panic-stricken men of Rickett's division streamed through the woods—when the tidings of disaster was given from trembling lips, Gen. Grant sat beside a pine tree, whittling, as usual. He looked steadily upon the ground, absorbed in thought, thinking intently as a geometrician over an abstract problem of his favorite science. His demeanor was in striking contrast to those who stood around him. They were restless, listening to every sound, with every faculty awake.

The St. Louis Anzeiger.

The St. Louis *Anzeiger*, a moderate anti-slavery German paper of large circulation in Missouri, thus speaks of the Fremont fiasco in Cleveland:

THE PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL DEMOCRACY.

Whoever expected from the Cleveland Convention strictly principled action must have been bitterly disappointed. Expediency has triumphed over radicalism. To get Democratic votes they have given the place of honor, next to Fremont, to one of the most notorious politicians of the country, one of the most ambitious and reckless of political wire-pullers. So a German Radical paper calls him, and all the world knows him as such. If the men of principle who didn't want to abandon an iota of their programme though the world should go to pieces, if these Radical men had been consequent in Cleveland, Cochrane could never have become President of the Convention, and a Radical without blemish—Fred Douglas would have suited best, or Butler—would have been chosen the President.

But the Convention atmosphere seems to spread contagious amongst the best, and our radicals did not stand the test well. Even their programme furnishes repeated evidence of that "accursed" spirit of compromised expediency, which looks more to the chances of success than to logical principles. If the new party calls itself the Radical Democracy, we can say that its programme is neither Radical nor Democratic, nor both together. It is evidently the production of a crafty politician, who is well versed in that art of party trickery to place nicely sounding phrases together, so as to mean nothing or be capable of adverse constructions. If the individual Cochrane is a hard pill for the Radicals to swallow, the platform, which he assisted to make for them, is a striking proof of their own incompetence and stupidity.

Taking it all in all, it is pretty evident that the German Radicals in Cleveland constituted the fifth wheel to the wagon, and that their platform, as far as Radicalism is concerned, does not even come up to the platform of the St. Louis Claybanks. A resolution in favor of general liability to military duty, which the Germans desired, would have been of more practical value than this whole wire-pullers' affair, intended both for Baltimore and Chicago. But this was ruled out. John Cochrane and McKinstry were more powerful than they.

Rescue of a Wounded Officer.

All day yesterday a wounded officer of a New Hampshire regiment lay some twenty yards in front of Gen. Marston's works, unable to crawl in, and the rebel sharpshooters would suffer none to go out for him. He had fallen the day before in the morning assault, and the lines so finally established left him midway between friend and enemy. One [illegible]

Finally, night setting in, opens a chance to [illegible]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mr. Bright, in a recent speech, said that England was "the most merciless of all Christian countries." A prominent English journal admits this saying to be true, and going back to the historical character of England in this respect, adds: [illegible]

—It was recently asserted in the French Chambers by a government orator in reply to M. Thiers, that the value of the real property of France was eighty-three thousand millions of francs, or about sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and of personal one hundred and twenty thousand millions of francs, or twenty-four thousand millions of dollars. Of these last, seven thousand millions of francs were in moneyed securities.

—The Swiss Federal Diet has claimed from Austria the rendition of Langiewicz, one of the Polish leaders, and now a prisoner, on the ground that he is a citizen of Switzerland.

—A conspiracy to overthrow the present government, in Naples has recently been discovered in Rome, in which the Pope and ex-King of Naples are implicated.

—The young King of Greece, in a late interview with Admiral Kanaris, to whom he presented his portrait set in diamonds, was in return kissed three times by Mrs Admiral Kanaris. Thereupon his youthful majesty shed a profusion of tears.

—The city of Edinburgh is about to be created a Roman Catholic Archbishopric. Hitherto the bishops of the Holy See in Scotland have been of the grade of missionaries, or "in partibus," &c.

—The tragedy of Santiago came very near a repetition recently in Montevideo. In one of the fashionable churches in Holy Week, when brilliantly illuminated, a taper communicated fire to some combustibles near it. A cry arose and a rush was made by the congregation for the doors. Ladies in elegant costume were thrown down and trampled upon, and badly injured, and the wildest panic prevailed for a time. The fire was happily extinguished, and there are no more martyrs to fanaticism and illuminations to be canonized in South America at present.

—A writer of some critical ability and much skepticism has recently published a review of Shakespeare's works, which is anything but flattering to the bard. Its republication would be exciting in this country.

—The professional classes in England are thus arranged and marked by the census of 1861, showing the increase in two years. The department of the postoffice increased its numbers from 8,[illegible] in 1851, to 14,131 in 1861; the police from 19,[illegible] to 21,[illegible]; and the whole governmental body advanced from 66,724 to 67,[illegible]. The military increased from 85,[illegible] to 131,944. This does not include the volunteers. The learned, literary and aristocratic professions increased from 204,062 in 1851, to 262,068 in 1861. The clergy were returned at 17,320 in 1851, and 19,195 in 1861; Protestant ministers, 6,405 and 7,840; Roman Catholic priests, 966 and 1,216. Barristers advanced from 2,816 to 3,071, but the number of attorneys was stationary. The physicians increased from 1,771 to 2,383, but the surgeons and apothecaries decreased in number. Schoolmasters, schoolmistresses and teachers increased from 94,878 in 1851, to 110,364 in 1861; this last number includes 24,770 governesses. Authors and literary persons are stated at 3,365 men and 185 women in 1861.

—The old Scottish pint held as much as two English quarts. This explains much that we have heard about "bees in the bonnet."

—Silk-worm eggs are sold in London by all florists.

Two millions worth of diamonds were imported into the United States the last year. So says a foreign writer who has been reading on the subject.

—Another English house engaged in blockade-running has recently come to grief. Brandon & Noah, shippers and speculators, are declared bankrupts, and one of the causes of their failure is blockade-running or rather being captured.

—Chief-Justice Hanson, of Australia, president of the Bible society, has been requested to resign the latter position in consequence of an avowal that he agrees with Bishop Colenso in his religious opinions.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a law empowering the government to make arrangements with the municipality of Madrid for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of Christopher Columbus in one of the public places of the city. It is proposed to inscribe on the pedestal the device of the Duke de Veragua, the great discoverer's descendants, of which the following is a translation: "To Castile and Leon Columbus gave the New World."

—In the districts of China ravaged by the rebels, the surviving population feed on the emaciated bodies of the dead for want of other food.

—A law has just been enacted in Mecklenburg which permits any seigneur to inflict twenty-five lashes on every man or women on his estate, at discretion. Is Germany retrograding?

—King William of Prussia has lately been "inaugurating" with military ceremonies the new bridge across the Rhine, from Coblentz to Ehrenbreitstein, where hitherto there was only the bridge of boats which all Rhine tourists will remember.

—The Court of Prussia expects to entertain this summer, at Kissingen, the Czar and Czarina of Russia.

—Late news from Greece gives a very unfavorable account of political matters there. The young King can only count on two vessels of his fleet as being manned by loyal crews.

—The insurrection in Algiers—according to the French papers—has been practically quelled.

A Florence letter says: "The committee charged with the erection of a statue to Dante having heard that there is now at Verona a family of that name, the present head of which is Count Sarego Alighieri, have addressed to King Victor Emanuel an application praying him to confer the Florentine patriciate, with exemption from taxes, on all members of that illustrious family, and their male descendants. At the same time the municipality of Florence have, at a general meeting, decided upon applying to the authorities of Ravenna, where the mortal remains of the great poet have been deposited since his death, to have them removed to his native city. The interest now shown by the good people of Florence for everything concerning Dante forms a remarkable contrast to the oblivion in which his memory has been so long allowed to remain."

—The Bey of Tunis is having much trouble in subduing the revolutionists in his domains. The house of Elias Sebray, a rich Jew, who enjoys many government monopolies, has been sacked by a mob.

—A fear has been expressed in Italy that Greek pirates may swoop down on the Island of Caprera, "gobble up" Garibaldi, and hold him as a hostage until a large ransom be paid.

—One of the principal streets of Paris is to be named after Meyerbeer.

The Decay of Vital Power.

"Burleigh" of the Boston *Journal* gives the following graphic sketch of well known men:

Men will grow old—some by age, some by care, some by premature decay brought on by exposure, toil or dissipation. Men can live fast, financially and physically; in either case bankruptcy comes. I saw a crowd on the steps of the Astor Yesterday. They were watching the attempt of the great pugilist, Tom Hyer, to ascend into the house. His tall form was bent by disease; his once firm step tottered; his great strength had departed. With crutches and the aid of a strong arm of a friend he slowly and with anguish took one step at a time, as an infant would go up. It was gall and bitterness to him to cast his eyes around on that crowd, and see how unlike their greeting was to the crowd that cheered him on in his great fight with Sullivan. By a singular coincidence Morrissey came along. But how unlike Hyer. Morrissey is a professed gambler. It is his trade. He has taken care of himself and keeps within bounds. He is temperate, for his calling demands it. He dresses in elegant taste—is full jeweled—and would pass for a well to do banker with the upper ten; or as a Professor in a college. Morrissey has taken Saratoga under his special charge, and intends to give the year a larger business than he did the last. He has taken his headquarters already, and with an elegant exterior, smart address, cool and adroit habits, he will allure into his embrace many of our youth and send the curse into many homes in the form of ruined but once manly sons.

As Hyer was attempting to go up the steps a man sought a more quiet entrance on one side of the crowd. It was N. P. Willis. "Time has laid his hand visibly on you, my gay friend," I said to myself. He needed the aid of a cane to help him up. The lithe and smart step faltered in its upward movement. The auburn locks, still curly, were grizzled; his face was thin and heard gray, as one in the sear and yellow leaf of life. Few would have recognized in the feeble and slender invalid the nervous, hilarious man of twenty years ago. He cast a sad look on the crowd, and the pugilist broke down in middle life, and passed on. The group was not complete. Passing along the pavement was Commodore Vanderbilt. Time recently has been among our most vigorous men. Age seemed to have no effect upon him. His body was iron, his nerves steel. Old in years his step was elastic. His hair was white as snow, but his intellect sharp and vigorous. His form slim as a youth of nineteen, but erect as a Mohawk warrior. Some months ago he was thrown from his wagon. That fall did the work of years on his system. He walks and looks the old man, his step is languid and that touch which none can parry, and all must obey, is his. Such is life.

Secretary Chase in New York City.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th says:

The Secretary of the Treasury arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. His main business here at present is to confer with the Bank Loan Committee about the new loan by the banks with Mr. Cisco on account of temporary loans, and not for the purpose of negotiating a loan, as erroneously stated in some of the morning papers. There is no intention on the part of the Secretary to increase the issue of legal tender notes. Mr. Chase expects to be able to close up his business to-day, and if so, will return to Washington immediately. Mr. Chase corrects statements in relation to the daily expenditures of the government, which is something in the neighborhood of two and a half millions, instead of four.

A Twenty-two Forger and a Fine Young Man—He Makes the Money Fly.

On the 21st ult., the firm of Messrs. Ready & Co., brokers and bankers, at No. 5 Wall street, sent their office boy to the Marine Bank to deposit $70,000. On the way he was met by Max Roth, a lad fifteen years of age, who but a few days previously had been discharged from the service of the above named firm. Max entered into conversation with his successor, and learned that he was about to deposit a large amount of money. After the boy had duly deposited the treasure and started back, Max entered the bank, to the officers of which he was well known, and said there was a mistake in the deposit, and asked for the bank book in order to correct it. The book and contents were handed to him, when he stepped aside and abstracted a draft for $5,000 and a certified check for $1,[illegible]. He then altered the figures in the bank book to make them correspond with the amount of money abstracted, and returning the book, and balance of the money to the cashier started off with the $6,[illegible] which he had stolen. The theft was not discovered till a day or two since, when officers Tierney, of the Post-office, and Hays of the Peak Police, were deputed to arrest the offender. Yesterday the officers succeeded in arresting Roth, and subsequently learned that he had deposited $4,000 in two of the up town savings banks. Roth, it further appeared, had forged the endorsement of Messrs. Ready & Co. on the back of the draft, which enabled him to get it cashed without trouble. The youthful offender then made the money fly. He gave two boys $500 each to deposit his money for him, made a present of $300 to his lady love in Prince street, and gorgeously fitted up a base ball club house in avenue A, besides spending considerable money for fast horses to air himself on the Bloomingdale road and treating his friends to champagne suppers.

The officers recovered the money from the savings banks, besides which they seized the furniture at the club house, and they are making efforts to recover still more of the stolen money. The fast young man was taken before Justice Hogan yesterday afternoon and committed to the Tombs, to await an examination on a charge of forgery. The accused is a fine looking youth, and appears to be perfectly unconcerned about the matter. He lives in Tenth street with his parents, who are said to be highly respectable. —*N. Y. Herald, June 9.*

Lord Elgin's Curiosities—The Skull of Confucius.

The London *News* of the 18th, has the following account of a great curiosity now on exhibition in London:

With the late Lord Elgin's collection of Chinese curiosities and works of art, this singular relic is to be seen at the salesroom of Messrs. Christie & Manson. Whether or the real skull of the celebrated philosopher and moralist of the Celestials or not, it is converted into a very ornamental object, by the clever design and workmanship of the Chinese. The strange looking object is mounted in pure gold, as a casket or box, which rests upon a triangular stand of gold elaborately chased with the Chinese conventional clouds and some very good scroll work with a rude kind of cherubim at each angle; its weight altogether, 77 ozs and 9 qts. It may be remembered in the Chinese court of the Great Exhibition in 1862, and was taken among the loot of the Summer Palace at Pekin, by one of Fane's cavalry. The cover is of gold, and ornamented with the same work, studded with a few jewels. Mr. Waring suggests that the ornament of clouds is intended to represent the region to which the soul had flown, and is there guarded by the celestial dragoons.

As to this skull being a veritable relic, we fear the evidence is against it; it is so small that unless the quality of Confucius' brain [illegible] mind. It is, however, the skull of an old person, judging from the partial obliteration of the sutures, and has also very much the appearance of the cranium of an oldlady—possibly a favorite wife of Confucius. There are some very remarkable specimens of carved ivory vases and baskets to be sold with this object, and two extraordinary pagodas of porcelain, with many good old bronzes. Lord Elgin's collection contains many very interesting and unusually large incense burners, and other vessels, in the old cloisonne enamel, some good porcelain, some of rare color and pattern, a few Chinese and Japanese books, illustrated, a Japanese banjo, carvings in jade and crystal, lacquer work boxes and hats, and other things interesting to the collector, with some few articles of dress and weapons. The sale takes place to-day.

Singular Charge of Adultery.

In 1851, in Zanesville, Ohio, one John W. Scales, butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of larceny, the larceny alleged consisting in an unlawful appropriation of certain pigs. Shortly after his release from jail on this charge, fearing another arrest for some offence not known, Scales left Zanesville early one morning and made his way to Cincinnati. He left in Zanesville his wife, Catherine, and children, without provision for their support. The wife heard from him, by letter, once after he had left her and that about a month after he had run away. Some two years or more after, having had an offer of marriage again, she sought a divorce on the ground of desertion, but suspended proceedings, by advice of her lawyer, on learning that Scales was dead, and so informed her intended new husband. A short time after, in the spring of 1853, she was married to her present husband, Mr. Wm S. Jones, with whom she has lived since that time—the last three or four years in St. Paul. Her husband has held a respectable position in society, and her deportment has been such as to commend her to those with whom she became acquainted. Recently, her former husband, Scales, made his appearance in this city, had interviews with Mr. Jones and with Mrs. Jones and finally made complaint of adultery against Jones before Justice McElrath, of the Police Court. An examination was had on the complaint yesterday, before Justice McElrath, and the complaint was dismissed and Jones discharged from arrest. On announcement of the decision, there was a word or two of emphatic approval from one or two of the persons present who had listened to the evidence in the case, while the looks of all showed their sympathy with the defendant. Mrs. Jones was present during the examination, sitting by the side of Mr. Jones, and at the close walked away with him. Mr. Scales, the complaining witness, fell asleep during the argument of the lawyers, and so remained at the close of the Justice's decision. His appearance would be apt to make an impression against him with a jury.—*St. Paul Press, May 28.*

Obituary.

[Paris (May 16) Cor. Liverpool Courier.]

Baron James de Rothschild, the head of the French branch of the great house, has had the misfortune to lose his youngest son, Salomon, by name, aged about thirty, who married one of the cousins about a year ago. The young man was struck down suddenly by disease of the heart. In Paris you are aware people are horribly malignant in their language, and this great calamity to the Rothschild family has been made the subject of a piece of malignity, which, as I write, is the town's talk—namely, that having instanced losses to the amount of nearly £480,000 in speculation on the Bourse, and having only £150,000 at his disposal, he applied to his father for the remainder, but that he met with a peremptory refusal, whereupon he blew out his brains with a pistol. I look on the story as an atrocious calumny.

Ex-President Pierce Another Rebel.

The *Biblical Recorder* publishes the following note from Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of Raleigh, North Carolina:

Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was a pastor in Baltimore, met, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that, old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

THE NORTH 60TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Levi P. Holden, Co. E, 60th regiment Illinois volunteers, in a letter to his brother just received, and written south of Kingston, Ga., says: "When we left Cleveland, Tennessee, I had nineteen men for duty; since then I have lost in recent engagements, to-wit: Frederick Holmes, killed; [illegible] and A. J. Hayes, mortally wounded, and since died of their wounds. Sergt. Wm. Huntington, Lee Ellis, Thomas Kehoe, John Burns, and Justin Colburn. Speaking of those who fell, he says: "Tell Mrs. Holmes that her husband was shot dead while bravely pushing the enemy. [illegible]"

MORTALITY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The following is a list of the prisoners of war who have died at Camp Douglas during the month of May, 1864.

[illegible]

[illegible] This is a tribute of [illegible] Wisconsin, and in the enjoyment of the full blessings of temperance and domestic felicity.

The Home is about to become an incorporated institution. There are at the present moment five or six persons within its walls who have been taken out of the mire and clay, and being firmly established upon a rock. The requisite number of members for the transaction of the regular meeting not being present, an adjournment until Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., was taken.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME—INTERESTING LETTER.

The first quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home was to have been held Wednesday, but did not take place in consequence of there not being a quorum. Those who were present the President, C. J. Hull; the Secretary, [illegible], Messrs. J. L. Drake, [illegible] and Dr. [illegible]. The Superintendent of the Home, Mr. J. Tower, reported that he had received extremely satisfactory communications from twelve of the former inmates of the Home. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OFFERS FOR SALE

ONE MILLION ACRES OF

Superior Farming Lands,

At from $8 to $12 per Acre,

In tracts of forty acres and upward, [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

The Farms Offered for Sale.

[illegible]

Grain and Stock Raising.

[illegible]

Hemp, Flax and Tobacco.

[illegible]

Fruit.

[illegible]

Coal and Minerals.

[illegible]

Lumber.

[illegible]

To Actual Settlers.

[illegible]

Prices and Terms of Payment.

[illegible]

EXAMPLE.

[illegible]

LAND COMMISSIONER, Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE,

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

[illegible]

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Burns.

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Scalds.

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Flesh Wounds.

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Corns.

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Felons.

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Frozen Limbs.

Grace's Celebrated Salve cures Wens.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM GRACE

AMESBURY, MASS.

[illegible]

500 HARNESS MAKERS WANTED [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

PARAGRAPHS FOR THE PEOPLE.

DEDICATED TO

All Who Seek Health

AND DESIRE TO KNOW

HOW TO SECURE IT.

For Upward of Twelve Years

THE SUCCESS OF

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

[illegible]

PROTECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

[illegible]

U. S. Treasury Department.

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Penn.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND STORE-KEEPERS

Throughout the Globe.

New York Office, 58 Cedar Street.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING [illegible]

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL [illegible]

[illegible]

3,000 TONS COAL WANTED. [illegible]

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. [illegible]

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

[illegible]

PATENT COMMISSION HOUSE [illegible]

ARDESCO OIL CO. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

THE CITY.

GENERAL GRANT.—It is asserted that General Grant is the owner of ten thousand dollars worth of stock in the west division railway of this city, not purchased by him, but subscribed for privately by friends, and presented to him as an evidence of good will. We are glad to hear that General Grant has a special interest in anything pertaining exclusively to Chicago.

DRESS REFORM.

THE MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING.

Addresses by T. B. Bryan, Esq., J. V. Le Moyne, Esq., Rev. R. L. Collier, and Rev. Robert Collyer—A Speech not Laid Down in the Programme—Exhibition of American-made Goods.

In pursuance of the announcement heretofore made, a large meeting of the ladies was held at Bryan Hall Friday evening, to ratify the "Covenant" adopted at the meeting on the 20th ult.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

SPEECH OF J. V. LE MOYNE, ESQ.

Mr. Bryan then introduced J. V. LeMoyne, Esq., who spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. LeMoyne concluded amid applause.

Rev. Robert Collyer was introduced and spoke as follows:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Close of the Session—Visit to the Poor House—A Distinguished Visitor.

The Board of Supervisors met on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEASE'S CONCERTS.—The last of the two concerts by Mr. Alfred Pease will be given in Bryan Hall this evening.

McVICKER'S.—The present is the last week of those talented artists, Mr. and Miss Couldock.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE INNES-ROSS CASE.

More Litigation—A Bill Filed in the Circuit Court to Enjoin the Sheriff.

The case of Adam G. Innes vs Wm. Ross and John Ross is again in full blast before the public in the shape of a chancery proceeding.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the meteorological record of the two weeks ending Saturday, June 11th, 1864, as kept at Mottram's drug store, No. 107 West Randolph street.

THERMOMETER.

BAROMETER.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY PRESIDENT OGDEN.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PRESIDENT.

LOCAL MATTERS.

South Side Union League.—A meeting of the South Side Union League, will be held on Monday evening, at Warren Hall. Patriotic songs will be sung, and business of importance brought up for consideration. All members are requested to be present.

Strawberries.—We acknowledge the receipt of most delicious strawberries, called the "Pennsylvania Fillmore," from A. M. Purdy, of South Bend, Indiana.

Strawberry Festival.—The Ladies of Trinity Church will give a Strawberry Festival on Wednesday evening of next week.

Soldier's Home.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home, will be held on Friday, the 17th inst.

Have you read "The Probable Influence of the New Military Element on our Social and National Character," in the JUNE No. of the UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE, Containing also SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF LIEUT. GEN. GRANT. For sale by all News Dealers.

To All Who Use Liquor.

Citizens of the Western States.

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM

AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, Nos. 18 & 20 Beaver street, New York.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used.

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—EVENING BOARD.

New York Markets—June 11.

Mining Stocks.

Oswego Market—June 11.

Philadelphia Market—June 11.

Albany Live Stock Market.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

St. Louis Market.

Cincinnati Market.

DIED.

Railroad Time Table.

The following table shows the time of arrival and departure of the several trains on all the railroads in Chicago:

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

PRINGLE FAMILY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Last week of the popular artists, MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.

M'LLE AUGUSTA.

WILLOW COPSE.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH, BY MENDELSSOHN, Will be performed At Bryan Hall, Tuesday Evening, June 14th, 1864, Under the auspices of the CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION, With a more powerful Chorus and larger Orchestra than ever before in Chicago.

MRS. HATTIE BROWN MILLER, Soprano.
MRS. CASSIE MATTISON, Contralto.
MR. A. B. SABIN, Tenore.
MR. J. G. LUMBARD, Basso.

HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

VARIETY THEATRE.

The Best Variety Entertainment IN THE CITY.

BILLY ALLEN.

BRYAN HALL.—The public are respectfully informed that the young and distinguished American Pianist and Composer, MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, Will give, in Chicago, his Second Grand Operatic Concert, This, Monday Evening, June 13th.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE AT AUCTION.

CHATTLE MORTGAGE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.

At Dwelling 242 Illinois street.

LARGE & DESIRABLE STOCK Spring and Summer Clothing, AT AUCTION.

STAPLE DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS.

150 CASES STRAW GOODS AT AUCTION.

150 CASES OF STRAW GOODS.

WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock of DESIRABLE DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

FIVE BUILDINGS AND PLANK SIDEWALK AT AUCTION.

OUR NEXT SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., PIANO FORTE, &c.

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn Street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and twelve dozen Horse Collars AT AUCTION.

45 CRATES OF CROCKERY AT AUCTION. BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

ARTISTS' SALE.—The sale of Paintings by Chicago Artists, will take place at JEVNE & ALMINI'S ARTISTS' EMPORIUM, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, June 14th and 15th.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE Furniture and Fixtures of the UNION PARK HOUSE.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FORTY LOTS, AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The five story marble front store.

TO RENT—The lower part of

TO RENT—House and Furniture

TO RENT—The four story Brick

TO RENT—A Dwelling House

TO RENT—Office on Clark street

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of

BOARDING.—Genteel Boarding

Amusements.



S. B. HOWES

Most Complete and Attractive CIRCUS

GREAT EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS

CROCKETT, the Lion Tamer, with a drove of SIX ENORMOUS LIONS.

GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION,

GORGEOUS PAGEANT,

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

CHARIOT OF ÆOLUS,

GOLDEN CAR OF PARIS,

ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU OF AMERICA,

LIVING LION IN THE STREET,

NEPTUNE'S SEA CHARIOT,

THE CIRCUS COMPANY

FROM LONDON

FROM PARIS.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,

FOUR CLOWNS.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The entire Stock

FOR SALE—Cheap. One six

FOR SALE—The furniture of a

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the

FOR SALE—A light second-hand

FOR SALE—Two houses for sale

FOR SALE—An entire set of sash, blinds and door machinery

FOR SALE—A large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes

FOR SALE—A Hay or Flax

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat.

FOR SALE—In perfect order, one

FOR SALE—New Yacht, 34 feet

FOR SALE—Or rent. The South

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—5 houses and lots on

FOR SALE—I have sixteen of the

FOR SALE—The choicest real

FOR SALE—A fine Lot on Rush street

FOR SALE—On Michigan avenue,

FOR SALE—A new Cottage

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake

FOR SALE—A Bargain. The

FOR SALE—Choice Residence

FOR SALE—A neat, well built

Wanted.

WANTED—Buggy.

WANTED—Immediately

WANTED—To purchase

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers

WANTED—A situation

WANTED—Oil Barrels.

WANTED—A competent

WANTED—A situation

WANTED—Two Bell Boys

WANTED—A first-class

WANTED—Six first class

WANTED—An active business

WANTED—Boiler Makers.

WANTED—A wet nurse.

WANTED—A first class Cook.

WANTED—A situation

WANTED—300 laborers to work

WANTED—First class Agents

WANTED—10,000 Beef and Pork Barrels

WANTED—For the Government

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—50,000 acres of good

FOR SALE—A gentleman

FOR SALE—For $4,000

FOR SALE—Farm for sale

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents are making

WANTED—Efficient Agents in

WANTED—Agents wanted

WANTED.—$75 a month.

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion.

WANTED—Agents wanted.

WANTED—200 active, intelligent

WANTED—Agents. Young

WANTED—Disabled

WANTED—$60 per month.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence

WANTED—Two, rather

WANTED—Correspondence

WANTED—Correspondence

PASTURE.—Persons

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Up to present writing (3 a. m.) the oracles of the War Department are dumb, and give no sign. We miss Secretary Stanton's bulletin, but do not disturb ourselves with suggestions of evil at its lack. We have newspaper rumors of decided advantages gained before Richmond, and these up to this hour are uncontradicted, which is saying something for their credibility. The N. Y. Tribune report that Fort Darling has been captured is perhaps too good news to be true all at once, and yet the best and most reliable army correspondents have, of late, been declaring that Grant's destined movement on Richmond would be made from the James river, as a base, with the reduction of Fort Darling, as a first necessity. Certainly our base has been changed to the James, but the result may not have been yet realized. The other report given in yesterday's Washington Republican that Hancock's corps by heavy fighting on Sunday forced a passage of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, driving back the enemy, and are holding the West bank of that river, is a not improbable sequence to operations previously reported. We believe all is going on well before Richmond.

The rumor that Grant has taken Fort Darling may prove premature, but the movement itself and its objects we have anticipated, and we re-assert upon this point the views which we expressed several weeks since, to the following effect:

We give place in another column to the pronunciamento of the Lincoln and Oglesby Campaign Club, organized at the Thursday evening Ratification meeting last week. The evidences are abundant that the work of the campaign is begun in earnest, and the camp fires are being widely kindled, not to go down until November secures in the hearts of loyal men are been upon, the re-election of Lincoln, the reaffirmation of the policy of the war, the sealing of the fate of the rebellion by the result of the Presidential election.

Morgan's raid into Kentucky, it would now appear, has come to substantial grief. Burbridge routed him at Cynthiana, and captured 400 rebels, recapturing many of our own men of Hobson's force. The scare in Kentucky will soon be over, and Morgan now appears only anxious to escape.

The foreign news is interesting. The Danish war seems likely to end in a permanent partition of the disputed Duchies, a share becoming joined to Germany.

Illinois is still ahead of all her sisters in putting men into the field. She now stands 30,000 ahead of all calls, according to figures in the Adjutant General's office, at Springfield. The present week will see our quota of One Hundred Day troops all in the field or in readiness to march, and this is, we believe, ahead of both Indiana and Ohio, notwithstanding their muster under this call was based on organizations of their militia, already in existence. We have the right to be proud at these evidences of the patriotism of the Empire State of the West. We have the right to urge it as simple justice, that other States in arrears for men be now speedily called up by an adequate law of draft to come up to the scratch and fill their quotas. Congress owes it to the country that without more windy debate and waste of wind they act, and in such a manner as shall give our holy cause the succor it needs and will soon imperatively demand—men to fill our armies. The patriotism and zeal of our State could scarcely have wrought such sterling results but for the skillful direction, and careful oversight of those at the head of military affairs in our State. Adjutant General Fuller could well desire a prouder monument to his merits as a public officer than the rolls of our Illinois troops that have thus grown under his hands until Illinois leads the van of all the loyal States, and now, without pausing, can at least turn and beckon some of her more laggard sisters to come in more briskly.

At the late meeting of the National Union Committee at Washington, a few days since, the headquarters of the Executive Committee were fixed at New York city, where the Chairman, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, resides. An Advisory Committee was also constituted, with headquarters at St. Louis. Here are the Advisory Committee provided for by the resolution: Messrs. Lane, of Kansas, B. H. Boyd, of Mo., B. C. Cook, of Ill., D. P. Stubbs, of Iowa, and Thomas Simpson, of Minnesota.

From accounts now received it would appear that the loss of the gunboat Water Witch, in Ossabaw Sound on the Georgia coast was a most disgraceful affair. Her officers and crew were found fast asleep, and the splendid war vessel was captured by a few boats from the shore without firing a shot on either side. She has been taken over to Nassau and will prove an ugly customer for us, in present hands, as she is a strong and fleet craft. Had we our gunboat back again the enemy would be welcome to as many such crews as he could get.

Some "noble Bereans" has been searching the good book for a parallel for the man who parts his hair in the middle, and finds the original of the Cleveland Convention met in the Cave of Adullam, as recorded in 1st Samuel, 22d chapter, 2d verse:

"And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a Captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men."

The gold market was excited yesterday, and evidently clutching at higher figures for a rise. The wheat market caught the fever, and our reports elsewhere give sales of some 700,000 bushels, closing at a general advance of six cents on rates of earlier in the day.

The Chicago Copperhead Convention, called for the 4th of July, will probably be postponed. Its managers cannot agree upon a programme until further developments are reached in this campaign. If Richmond is taken, and all goes well, look out to see the Copperheads choose some representative of their war element, to go forward holding out the restoration of slavery on the point of a sword, to win the rebels back by concessions. If on the contrary, the campaign develops no marked success, the Peace ticket will be sent off with "Peace on any terms." It is not easy now to decide which course is the best, and it is probable that we shall not see the Copperhead Wigwam occupied on the 4th.

Mr. Stephen Massett, we understand, gave selections from "Drifting About" on last Tuesday night, before the President and Mrs. Lincoln at the White House, Washington. It was a private affair. The President seemed particularly pleased with Colonel Pipe's capital imitation of Edwin Forrest.

The National Union League—The Platform Adopted.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1864.

I send you a copy of the resolutions passed by the Grand National Council of the Union League of America, assembled at the New Assembly Rooms in this city. The injunction of secrecy has been removed.

PLATFORM.